

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 20TH, 1891.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
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Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
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Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER,
Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 3.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo de Caneas
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services: at 11.30 a.m. Sundays, and 7.30 p.m. on Fridays.

Portuguese services: at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Tuesday—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Cassa 384).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Comte d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.30 p.m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays, afternoons, and preaching, at 7 p.m. on Thursdays. Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p.m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Koebe's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alfandega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 41, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Albrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145; hours from 2 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accoucheur, operations. Special consultations at private homes and on board vessels. Rua dos Ourives No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 30 Rua do Hospício 1 to 3 p.m.; residence 108 Rua Marques de Albrantes.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz, Saude. Bethel service 7 p.m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 to 9 p.m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WATSON, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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SAMUEL BROTHERS & Co.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

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THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

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HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8.30, 12.30, 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a.m., 2.45 and 5 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8.30, 11 a.m., 12.30, 2.30, 5 and 6.30 p.m.; from Paineiras at 8.30, 10.30, 11.55 a.m., 1.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p.m.

Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the Largo da Carmo 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

HOTEL WHYTE—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 3007.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,

General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

Rua de Boa Vista, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BRANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

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Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

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Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks)

and large type for marking coffee bags.

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ROSS & COAKES,

CIVIL ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

32, RUA DO ROZARIO, 32

Surveys, plans and estimates of railways and public works prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Brazilian Government.

6 ms

CHARLES HUE JUNR & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

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Water supplied on short notice.

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Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1850.

Organized 1879.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

AND SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PLASTIC COPIERIES, Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work executed in Finest Handwriting.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

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JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

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BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENA.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.,

P. O. Box 741. Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in

this country by reason of the fumes after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account alone great ad-

vantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

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Also patent Detector caps and Bickford's patent

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BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000

Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1889.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.**Unparalleled Tontine Results.**

Every Equitable policy, with a 20-year accumulation period ending in 1891, shows, in addition to the twenty years of protection furnished by the assurance, a cash surrender value during the lifetime of the assured exceeding the total amount of premiums paid.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... " 1,328,751 "
Uncalled capital... " 2,400,751 "

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67, Rua 19 de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
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Established 1782
Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.
Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.
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Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
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Reserve fund... £ 480,000 "
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Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. *pe annum.*

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Imports and Commissions.
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General & Commission Merchants
Steam Ship Agents
Lighter Owners.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

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Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 73 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.
Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and apparatuses.
Iron, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.
Packing, Belting, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.
Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.
Manufacturers of Nails, Rail-way spikes, and bolts. Also Lead, Gas, and Water piping.
GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.
J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurer
Caixa do Correo 847. Telephone 355.
Cable Address: "MARQUES" Rio.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital Rs. 10,000,000
Debentures £ 675,000 stg.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO
Hessians, coffee bags and jute goods of all descriptions.
FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CHRISTOVÃO
Cotton, wool and silk goods.
FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA
Undershirts, hosiery, etc.
FABRICA MANUFACTORA DE RENDAS
Lace goods of all kinds
FABRIL BRAZILEIRA
Small-ware, pins, needles, buttons, etc.
TECELAGEM PLUMINENSE
Gimps, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.
FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO
Galvanised iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, baths, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.
SOLE AGENTS:
J. H. LOWNDES & Co.
Succs. J. V. HALL & Co.,
No. 84, Rua 1 de Março.
Rio de Janeiro.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 450,000
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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Rua da Alfandega
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LONDON, PORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOIAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.
Also on:
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,
bachf. HAMBURG,
Messrs. Joh. Reinberg, Gossler & Co. HAMBURG,
Messrs. Granet Besson & Co. GENOA.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO: 42 RUA DO HOSPICIO (provisionally)

Capital: subscribed 25,000,000\$000
do realized 7,500,000\$000
Reserve Fund 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.
Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.
Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:
In account current 4%
By bills at fixed rate:
From 2 to 3 months 5%
3 to 6 months 6%
6 to 12 months 7%
Stamps for account of the bank.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1877 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.
Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.
BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A
(Authorized by Decree No. 10,030)

Draws on:
Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and comes Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.)
(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London International Bank of London, Limited London.
England..... Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London
France..... H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.
Spain..... Credit Lyonnais and branches
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
Italy..... Banco Lodi & Agnes and correspondents.
Portugal..... Banco Lodi & Agnes and correspondents.
United States..... G. Amsick & Co., New York.
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
Boettger-Krah, Directors.
June 1891

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THE GREAT TONIC AND STRENGTH GIVER
This medicine invented in Canada in 1865 has been for years and is now prescribed by the leading physicians in all parts of the world, who attest that it gives the most satisfactory results of any remedy yet produced. The diseases for which they use it, and in which they claim the greatest results are the following:

Lung Diseases, Imperfect Nutrition Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia General Debility, Anemia
and in convalescence from all wasting diseases.

The immediate beneficial effects of FELLOWS' SYRUP in those cases of emaciation and weakness produced by long illness whether from pulmonary diseases or fevers, prove its tonic virtues and its value in accelerating digestion and assimilation.

FELLOWS' SYRUP is too well known to require further remark; it cannot be closely imitated though many persons have sought to trade upon its reputation.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:
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Banco dos Lavradores
(Secção Commercial).

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:
Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay,
Karlovitz.
TOKAY WINE
is the best recommendation for convalescents from fever and chronic diseases, recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.
Sole Importers:
Rombauer & Co.
78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro

By Order of the Liquidators.

For sale by public auction, within the Family Hall, Glasgow (unless previously disposed of privately in whole or in part) on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties of the La Platerie Fluid Company, Limited, in Liquidation, trading or situated in the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America:
The Fleet of the Company consists of: 11 Passenger Steamers, 10 Cargo Steamers, 2 Seagoing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 1 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Buoys. Also, the Rigging and Repairing Sheds, Ground and Ships at Santos, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects therein, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired:—
The Whole at the Upset Price of £450,000,
a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleet assumed by them at the beginning of 1888. The results obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Defective Interest, left a sum available for Depreciation and Dividend absolutely sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present depressed state of the Republics. The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services, are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order.
The Vessels and Shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information learned on application to the Liquidators, or to the Managers of the Company in Buenos Ayres.
THOS JACKSON, L. A., Liquidators
M. P. KERROW.
15 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow. 15 Sep 91.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)
Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$15.00 or £2 abroad (paid here)
SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, in terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 20th, 1891.

The situation in congress to-day is, to say the least, one of peculiar uncertainty. The resignations of Senators Stravina and Wandenkolck and of Deputy Lopes Trovão certainly indicate some sort of an understanding on the part of those who are not entirely in accord with the government. Whether the object is to create embarrassments for the administration, or to bring about an immediate re-election of congress under the new electoral law, or to make this a final protest before the country against the arbitrary acts of the President and his advisers, is not yet apparent. Some sort of an excuse should certainly be given, for no public man has a right to resign such a mandate at so critical a time without giving explicit reasons for the step. That good and sufficient reasons exist for dissatisfaction we do not doubt, but it is an open question whether resignation or abstention from voting is the best way to meet the difficulty. A silent protest is generally a futile protest, for it leaves the field to the majority and enables it to commit many irregular and illegal acts without any opposition whatever. A minority of one may often serve as a salutary check on the majority, providing he is active and courageous. Publicity is an element which the most arbitrary of governments can not help fearing, and it is an element which the weakest of minorities can always wield with damaging effect in

every government. It may be, however, that the movement is more general than is now apparent. Another deputy, Dr. Raymundo Bandeira, has announced his intention to resign as soon as the electoral project has become law, and others are advocating the resignation of the entire representation in the two houses, so that a new congress can be obtained by a free ballot and which will more accurately represent the people than is now the case. It may be doubtful whether a free election will be possible even under the new law, for the military and police forces of the country are still under the control of the President and his cabinet, and will not hesitate to use pressure to insure the return of men favorable to the interests of those in power. The people of Brazil call themselves republicans, but they are no more free to-day than under Cotepe and Afonso Celso. In many respects it is to be hoped that the better men in Congress will not withdraw, unless the whole representation acts together, for the chances are that the worst elements will not follow their example. In that case the country will suffer incalculable evils from mercenary and ignorant legislation.

On the 13th instant the *Jornal do Commercio* received the following important telegram from its London correspondent:

London, 13. Rodrigues, Rio.

See lately majority important city people connected Brazil. Considerable anxiety prevails account continuous fall exchange: people think low exchange despite decline speculation has melting away of companies, failure several purchases of European companies which could injure exchange and specially despite large coffee crop and excess exports never imports, cannot be explained easily by economical reasons and country being quiet internally and externally fact could hardly be attributed political distrust, but only to grave disturbance in quantity and quality paper currency. Must say Banco Republica considerably discredited London since birth, but mostly after Eugeneio Mayrink agency convinced people Rothschild before accepting Banco not very safe dealing with. London people will be pleased seeing paper printing stopped Brazil and certainly pure abrogation decree Barbosa reversal government exclusive right issuing. Close examination amount already issued should even it cost liquidation Banco Republica he well received here where everybody wishes Brazil a sound trustworthy currency, specially shareholders companies. English banks accused here lowering exchange sustain really losses its depression. Lacerda's project now arrived considered discouraging because maintains evils decree Barbosa and makes possible new increase paper under not much reliable responsibility Banco Republica.

There can be no question of the importance of such a message at this time, nor can the adherents of Mr. Mayrink and Minister Lucena ignore its significance. It has been scouted as an unwarranted interference in Brazilian affairs, or as an intrigue of the Jews who hold the purse strings in London, but the fact still remains that the opinion thus expressed can not be safely ignored. The newspapers who seek to divert public attention from the real issue by such attempts to arouse prejudice against the great Jewish bankers of London, are certainly not ignorant of the fact that Brazilian credit has thus far been supported and protected by these men and that sooner or later they will again be called upon to advance more money on Brazilian loans. They are the principal creditors of this country, and no one can therefore have a deeper and more sincere interest in its continued prosperity. Every measure which interferes with the progress of the country, or discredits it, must directly affect their interests, and they therefore have the most unquestionable right to interfere in any and every legal way, and, as they may expect other calls upon them at a future day, it is equally important to them that the country shall maintain its credit so that the investing public shall not lose faith in the securities offered. The great banking houses can not possibly be inimical to the countries whose securities are so largely held by European investors. A proof of this statement may be seen in the extraordinary measures taken to protect Argentine securities and to rehabilitate the credit of that shamefully misgoverned country. By far the most important consideration, however, is that of the foreign commerce of the country. Do what we will and say what we may, there is no escaping the fact that this commerce is largely and directly influenced by the currency of the importing country. The world has learned, through centuries of experience, that inflation of the currency leads to its depreciation, that a depreciated currency causes higher prices and increases the risks of commerce, and

that higher prices with a currency decreasing in value leads to diminished consumption, except in times of speculation, and to restricted commerce. Then, too, declines in exchange are causes of serious losses to merchants, not only in prices but in the value of the money remitted. In view of these facts the bankers and merchants have every right to express an opinion on the situation, even a better right, we should say, than the politicians who have not a single penny at stake.

In view of the conflicts which have recently taken place in this city and in the states of Alagoas and Sergipe, in which several lives have been sacrificed, there ought to be an unprejudiced consideration of the question whether the police system now in force ought to be continued. It is the same old system which was in force under the monarchy and which was so frequently used to influence elections, repress political opposition, harass political and personal opponents, and overawe the people. It is a system which seeks to control the public by arbitrary means and which has thus far been wholly irresponsible for its acts. It is a system of oppression and injustice, for it rules arbitrarily and with arms, and it feels no check because its own superior officers act as judges in their own cases and are therefore exempt from any other oversight and control than that exercised by the minister of justice. And for the ordinary citizen there is no recourse nor appeal. It is a cruel and barbarous system, full of personal revenge, full of injustice, and full of national discredit. The action of the police in the Theatro Lyrico affair was disgraceful in every particular, for it sought to put down a disorderly demonstration with the sword, where no more than simple arrest and fines should have been used. Two or three London policemen would have quelled the whole disturbance in five minutes without the slightest thought of such extreme measures. Then the subsequent action of the authorities in sending the police into the streets at night in squads and armed with loaded rifles, was another arbitrary and illegal act for which there can be no justification. There was no armed resistance to the law, and martial law had not been declared. When the conflict actually occurred in which lives were lost there was no attempt whatever to first disperse the assembly by peaceable means. And then, to crown the climax, the chief of police issues an order authorizing the police to carry any house with the bayonet from which any missile is thrown. The illegality of such an act is not considered, nor is the possibility of error recognized on the part of the soldiers. Martial law had not been proclaimed, and yet the protection of the civil law was withdrawn and the city was left at the mercy of the bayonet. Surely such a state of affairs can not be considered legal, nor can it be called republican. If the police force is to be a hostile garrison in this capital, then the liberties won on the 15th of November are all pure fictions. If the Brazilian's home is to be no longer an asylum and if the armed policeman at the corner is taught to consider him an enemy and a vassal of the authorities of the moment, then there can never be any security for his life and property, nor any field for the exercise of those rights and privileges which so largely contribute to his happiness and prosperity. In the Alagoas case, a procession of citizens was attacked and broken up, simply because it was a demonstration against the men in power. Under such conditions, is it not necessary to immediately disarm the police force of the country and to transfer its control to the municipalities. Its duties are to maintain order and to serve legal processes. This it should be able to do without guns and swords, and without orders from the political authorities. Add to this a recourse to the courts for every prisoner, with punishment for unwarranted violence and false imprisonment, and we shall then have some much needed protection against an organization which is very frequently a source of disorder and oppression.

It is utterly useless, perhaps, to make any more protests against police aggression, for there seems to be neither sentiment nor law to restrain that force and to protect the people against unjust arrest and brutal treatment. Although the constitution pretends to guarantee the life and property of the citizen, no such guarantee really

exists. The police authority acts independently and arbitrarily, and there is absolutely no recourse against it. It arrests whom it pleases without warrant or denunciation, it imprisons, and it sends the prisoner away to a penal colony or to a foreign port without trial or appeal. It is perfectly true to say that the police authority of this city is as arbitrary and irresponsible as that of Russia. One case in point occurred in the Saude district yesterday morning, where a police force invaded a sailor's mission, arrested all the inmates, including Mr. Wesson, the missionary, and then locked them up in prison. The excuse given for the outrage was that it was an unlicensed boarding-house. This may be true, but is this an offence for imprisonment? The mission has only just been opened and is designed to shelter and protect foreign sailors. The institution is maintained by religious people who seek to protect and reform a class of men who are notoriously victimized and demoralized all the world over. In all probability the missionary had no idea that in giving shelter to a few sailors he was breaking some police ordinance. He had nothing whatever to gain by evading the law, while on the contrary every misunderstanding with the police could not fail to be an obstacle to his enterprise. Being engaged in a benevolent undertaking, and having no one in his house that could be engaged in any criminal occupation, he had every reason to expect the protection of the law and its officers. Instead of that his house was invaded yesterday morning at six o'clock and all its inmates, some ten in number, were marched off and locked up in jail like common criminals. This is an outrage which ought not to be permitted one single moment. These people had committed no crime, and yet they were imprisoned like a gang of counterfeiters. If the missionary had broken a law requiring a licence, then he was subject to a fine, not to imprisonment. And as for the lodgers, we have yet to learn that sleeping in a decent lodging-house is a crime in any country. And not the least of the outrage was the arbitrary orders given to the poor fellows when released from custody that they were not to go back to that place again. They may sleep in the streets, or in some of the low "dives" which are licensed, of course, but a return to a sailor's lodging house kept by a Christian missionary will not be permitted.

To the great surprise of everybody, the unexpected has happened. The inflation schemes of Minister Lucena and Mr. Mayrink were yesterday rejected by the Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority! Up to midday it was generally believed that the amendments offered by Mr. Mayrink to the compromise bill presented by the mixed commission, which fixed the emission at 600,000,000\$, would be carried by a large majority. The Mayrink party were jubilant and were even specifying the number of votes that would be given for the amendments agreed upon between the minister and his confidential adviser. The opposition was silent and the business men of the city were thoroughly despondent. Under the belief that these inflation measures would be carried, exchange dropped to 14 pence and no one cared to do any business even at that. And, what was still more significant, the importers were beginning to talk about a suspension of business on their own account, limiting their transactions to orders on a gold basis. There is no doubt of the fact that we were yesterday morning face to face with a very serious crisis. Happily the telegram from London published by the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 14th had occasioned considerable quiet reflection, and when an editorial article appeared in that influential journal yesterday morning on the contradictory course pursued by Mr. Mayrink, his waverings and fickle conduct, it seems to have at once crystallized all doubts and uncertainties into a fixed resolve to put an end to the shameful business at once. Instead of voting more money for Mr. Mayrink and his ring of speculators, in direct opposition to the wishes and in defiance to the protests of the merchants, bankers and other, conservative business men of the country, the deputies decided by an overwhelming majority to restrict the issue to the amount now in circulation, by which is meant, of course, the amount reported to be in circulation. It is more than surmised, we regret to say, that the

actual issue is much greater, and that the anxiety to fix the maximum at 600,000,000\$ is in reality based on a desire to cover an illegal issue. And, still better, the deputies also voted against that very questionable and indefinite proviso, recommended by the mixed commission, which permits the "regional banks" to complete their authorized issues. If this were construed to include the Banco da Republica, it would still be possible for the Mayrink party to secure their 600,000,000\$. We are glad to say, however, that the deputies solved the doubt by rejecting the proposition altogether, and, if the Senate concurs, the authorized emission will be fixed at the amount now reported to be in circulation. As an indication of the influence of this vote, it remains to be said that exchange went up rapidly on receipt of the news, and 14 3/4 pence could easily have been obtained at the close of business. It is a genuine pleasure to be able to record this vote, and we trust the Senate will lose no time in affirming its concurrence.

The Argentine political muddle took a turn for the worse during the past week by the withdrawal of General Mitre from the presidential canvass. There were the best of reasons for believing that the union with Gen. Roca would eventually prove disastrous to him, as Roca is the representative of all that is demoralizing and corrupt in the politics of that country. Defeat should have been preferred without Roca, to a victory with him. He is unquestionably the most powerful man in Argentina, and is perhaps the only one who has a firm control over the electoral machinery. Without Roca, Gen. Mitre's chances for election were very uncertain, and this led many of this candidate's friends to consent to a fusion with Roca. The subsequent course of events seems to have opened Gen. Mitre's eyes to the mistake thus made, and to the further circumstance that he was becoming Roca's puppet rather than the representative of reform, and he therefore resigned. No one questions Gen. Mitre's honesty and good purposes, and this withdrawal from a false position will in no wise diminish his reputation. It is to be regretted that Mitre has been compelled to withdraw, but as his resignation has also compelled Roca to resign the leadership of the "nationalist" party and to withdraw from politics, it will not be without its benefits. There must be other good men whom the reform elements can select, and it is to be hoped that the two divisions of the Union Civica will unite for that purpose.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCTOBER 10.—Senate.—The bill interpreting Art. 60 of the transitional provisions of the constitution was rejected in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The budget of the navy department was voted in 2nd discussion with amendments. The joint committee's bill on banks of issue was voted in 1st discussion.

OCTOBER 12.—Senate.—A bill authorizing lotteries for raising the sum of 1,000,000\$ for a monument in commemoration of the Paraguayan war, was introduced by Senators Wamlenkolke, João Severiano, Saldanha Maia and others. Senator Laper protested against the transit tax of the state of Minas Geraes. The Senate decided that it could discuss the bill on retirement of army officers, which was voted in 2nd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Rodrigues Alves defended the reductions made by the budget committee in the estimates for the department of agriculture. However opinions may vary, he said, in regard to many of the measures suggested as remedies for the evils that overwhelm the country, no one point there can be no doubt whatever, and that is that the surest way of restoring public credit and confidence is to reduce public expenditures. He opposed the lease of the Central railway. He also opposed the appropriation of 3,000,000\$ for prolonging that road, which, he thinks, should be postponed until the financial state of the country is more favorable. The Chamber voted the extradition bill and sustained the report of the committee on legislation against the Senate's bill on cattle stealing. The bill on house-rent was voted in 1st discussion. The bill granting to assistant-inspector of customs, Adolpho Hasselmann, the honorary rank of captain in the navy, was also passed. Deputy Oliveira spoke on the disturbances in Alagoas, where, he said, there are already from 600 to 800 men ready to resist the soldiery. In speaking on the bill on banks of issue, he opposed the withdrawal of the small treasury notes. He does not believe that silver can be kept in circulation.

OCTOBER 13.—Senate.—Senator Americo Lobo censured the conduct of the government in relation to the recent rioting in Rio de Janeiro. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill making an appropriation of 250,000\$ for expenses with surveys for the new capital of Brazil was voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Mayrink spoke against some of the provisions of the bill on banks of issue and offered amendments. Deputy Serzedello defended the bill.

OCTOBER 14.—*Senate*.—A communication was received from Senator Seravia declaring that he resigned his seat in the Senate. Senator Americo Lolo censured the government for making a grant for a telephone line between Leopoldina, Calcaez and S. Paulo de Miraflores. In his speech on this subject he alluded to the constant threats made by friends of the government of the dissolution of Congress, and said that, if an attempt is made to execute the threat, Congress, imitating Mirabeau, will answer:—"We are here by the will of the Brazilian people, and bayonets only can drive us from our post." The bill for raising 1,000,000\$ for a monument by means of lotteries was rejected. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Seabra, in speaking on the bill on banks of issue, opposed the provision for abolishing the collection of duties in gold. Deputy Costa Rabello said that he does not think that the bill, if passed, will improve the situation.

OCTOBER 15.—*Senate*.—Senator Laper laid before the Senate a document proving the collection of taxes in Minas Geraes on coffee produced in the state of Rio de Janeiro. *Chamber of Deputies*.—A petition was received from the Banco de Credito Popular memorializing Congress against the provision relating to that bank in the bill on banks of issue. A communication was read from Deputy Lopes Trovão resigning his seat in Congress. Deputy Alexandre Stockler moved that the resigning deputy be requested to retain his seat. Deputies Zama and Raymundo Bandeira opposed the motion, the latter declaring that he also intends to resign as soon as the electoral law is voted. Deputy João de Siqueira: "All of us should then resign." Deputy Bezeril: "In that case President Deodoro should also resign, and all our legislation, including the framing of the constitution, should be declared null and void." The motion of Deputy Alexandre Stockler was carried. The bill for delivering to the state governments property comprehended in the provisions of Art. 64 of the constitution was voted in 2nd discussion. The provision including therein factories considered burdensome to the government was rejected. When the Chamber proceeded to vote on several bills granting exemption from import duties, these bills, on motion of Deputy Justiniano de Serpa, were referred, by a vote of 58 to 44, to the budget committee. The budget of the war department was voted in 2nd discussion. The expenditures are therein fixed at 29,377,953\$792. Deputy Cartaxo spoke against the bill establishing priority for the civil ceremony in marriages. Seventeen deputies from Minas Geraes offered an amendment to the bill on banks of issue, providing for an increase of 30% in the duties on articles of luxury, and for a reduction of 50% in the duties on those of prime necessity. The president of the Chamber reviewed the work done by Congress during the session which closes at this date. There have been discussed, he said, 242 bills. If there has been some delay in voting the budget, this is due to the tardiness of the government in furnishing the information required.

OCTOBER 16.—*Senate*.—From Senator Pedro Paulino was received a communication stating that he could not relinquish his resolution of resigning his seat. Senator Americo Lolo pointed out the encroachments of the government, which, he says, seems to believe the dictatorship still exists. Senators Bocayuva, Ramiro Barcellos and Elyseu Martins opposed the abolition, voted by the Chamber of Deputies, of certain legations and consulates. *Chamber of Deputies*.—No deputy asking for the floor on any of the bills on docket, the chair suspended the sitting for 25 minutes to await the arrival of a sufficient number of deputies to form a quorum. After the house was reopened the budget for the navy department, whose expenses are fixed at 14,011,176\$689, was voted in 3rd discussion. That of the department of agriculture was partly voted in 2nd discussion, the remaining provisions not being put to the vote for want of a quorum. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of public instruction, reducing them from 15,968,545\$500 to 15,007,440\$500.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Dr. Martin Francisco has resigned his seat in the S. Paulo senate.

—Three members of the Amazonas legislature have resigned their seats.

—The S. Paulo legislature has prorogued its sessions to November 30th.

—A cotton factory is to be established at Christina, in the state of Minas Geraes.

—On the 13th there was another fight between the troops and the police in Sergipe.

—A telegram from Ceará, of the 15th, says that there are 600 cases of small-pox in that city.

—In S. Paulo the price of leaves of bread formerly sold at 160 reis has risen to 200 reis.

—On the 11th inst., in Aracaju, there was a fight between policemen and soldiers. Several persons were wounded.

—The Ceará chamber of deputies has postponed the discussion of motions congratulating President Deodoro and his ministers.

—It is said that in consequence of the drought the state of Bahia has lost by death and emigration more than 60,000 inhabitants.

—Five members of the government party in the Amazonas legislature have abandoned their seats, to which they vow they will never return.

—A meteorological station has been established at Amparo, S. Paulo, the apparatus for which having been presented by Dr. Carmo Cintra.

—It is reported that Major Eugenio Aurelio will resign the command of the Esplanada police force. Then what will become of the piano?

—The president of Amazonas has abolished the use of the phrases *Chã de São e Saúde e Fraternidade* in opening and closing official communications.

—The duty to be collected on coffee by the state of Minas Geraes in the month of November is 31.5 reis per kilo.

—There were 35 cases of small-pox in the S. Paulo lazaretto on the 20th ult. A month hence we shall know what the number was on October 20th.

—At the Hemlock cattle fair in Minas, 150 fat cattle, averaging 600 lbs each, were sold for 180\$ each last week. They are said to have cost 47\$ before fattening.

—A Spaniard named Pablo Saando has been arrested in Pernambuco as the maker of counterfeit silver coins of 500 reis, 1\$ and 2\$ that have been circulating there.

—The result of the rioting between the troops and police in Sergipe is that the commander of the police force has been dismissed. Of course the weakest must go to the wall.

—On the 15th inst. there were 154 yellow fever patients at the Misericórdia hospital in Santos. A telegram from there says that the yellow fever is making progress in that city.

—Not to be behind Rio in enterprise, São Paulo is to have a "Fronton Paulista." We have not yet heard, however, that the Paulistas have acquired a Metropolitan circular railway.

—On the 15th inst. the Senate of Minas Geraes passed a resolution instructing the president of that state to protest against the invasion of its territory by judicial authorities of Espírito Santo to Pinhal in S. Paulo.

—One of St. Jacob's legislators declared the other day that the saint no longer inspires him with the enthusiasm that he once felt. Perhaps the miracle of the loaves and fishes has been repeated so often that it is beginning to lose its potency.

—The *Imprensa* says that the contract with the municipal council of Mithery for supplying the people of that town with meat at 500 reis per kilo is nothing but a huge joke. It is no joke, however, to continue paying 800 rs. to 1\$000 per kilo for keel.

—In the Minas Geraes senate on the 15th inst. Senator Castro Reis complained of the absorption of territory belonging to his state by that of Rio de Janeiro. If St. Jacob has his clutches on that land, Senator, you may as well keep quiet about it. It's past praying for.

—The minister of finance decided to authorize an increase of 500 reis a day in the wages of the laborers at the Santos custom-house; but, not satisfied with this, they struck again on the 15th, demanding an increase of 1\$000. The minister has decided to accede to this demand.

—The Bahia legislature has voted a subsidy of 25,000\$ to the "free faculty" of that city, and 120,000\$ to the Navegação a Vapor S. Salvador company, or any other which organizes a coasting service with its seat in that capital. The contract with the Lloyds Brasileiro has been rescinded.

—In the S. Paulo senate on the 6th Senator Brazilio dos Santos presented a motion asking for information in regard to the alleged embezzlement of money in the Santos custom-house. In the Chamber of Deputies on the same day Deputy Vicente de Carvalho declared that that custom-house is a den of thieves.

—In the legislature of Rio Grande do Norte there has been introduced a bill empowering the police authorities to suspend the publication of newspapers, and prevent their circulation whenever they publish articles exciting party passions. If the bill passes, we move that Col. Piragibe be appointed chief of police of the state.

—The people of Rio Novo, Minas Geraes, achieved notoriety the other day by attacking a funeral party on their way to the cemetery with the corpse of a woman who had died with small-pox. One party did not wish to have the body brought over to their side of a river, and they removed a part of the planks from the bridge to prevent it. The burial party then resolved to throw the body into the river, which was done after the coffin had been filled with stones. The municipal council then took the question up and after talking a whole week the body was finally taken from the river and buried.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

ALPHABET "A. to G." 25, "H. to Z."

The above return match was played on the 12th inst., resulting in a win for the "H. to Z." The following is the score:

"H. to Z."

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| A. L. Tweedie, b. Ashton | 12 |
| C. W. Young, c. and b. Barber | 12 |
| W. T. Orsler, b. Ashton | 24 |
| H. Simon, ct. Barber, b. Gepp | 19 |
| A. Sell, ct. Barber b. Fussell | 13 |
| A. Harley, b. Ashton | 14 |
| E. M. Sanderson, b. Elworthy | 2 |
| J. Swazwick, b. Barber | 1 |
| J. Lockley, not out | 6 |
| C. H. Lloyd, b. Elworthy | 1 |
| W. P. Moulmier, b. Ashton | 1 |
| Extras | 15 |

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"A. to J."

| | |
|--|----|
| J. W. Elworthy, ct. Harley, b. Tweedie | 13 |
| H. Fussell, not out | 4 |
| P. S. Barber, ct. Tweedie, b. Orsler | 18 |
| F. H. Gepp, b. Orsler | 27 |
| J. Ashton, b. Orsler | 1 |
| E. Broad, ct. Orsler, b. Tweedie | 1 |
| A. E. Dewar, b. Young | 1 |
| F. J. Colbourne, not out | 1 |
| A. E. Bower, b. Tweedie | 1 |
| Extras | 7 |

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F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

BASE BALL AT SANTOS.

A game of base ball was played at Santos on October 5th between "United States" and "England," resulting in a win for the latter. The score stood as follows:

"ENGLAND"

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fussell | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Young | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ashton | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Broad | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Orsler | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Dewar | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Bow | — | — | — | — | — |
| Harley | — | — | — | — | 1 |

4 2 1 3 10

"UNITED STATES"

| | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Moulmier | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Wyatt | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Demarest | 1 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Lewman | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Wright | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Lee | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| Tweedie | — | — | — | — | 0 |

4 3 0 0 7

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at 495 in Buenos Aires yesterday.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that great excitement prevails there over the political situation.

—Another earthquake shock has been felt at Mendoza, Argentina, but no serious damage is reported.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that the government fears a revolutionary outbreak on the part of the radicals, and that the military force is held in readiness for such an occurrence.

—In a manifesto published in Buenos Aires on the 14th, Gen. Bartholomew Mitre formally renounced his candidacy for the presidency. All efforts to induce him to withdraw this resignation have been in vain.

—Differences became apparent between the followers of Mitre and Roca in Buenos Aires early last week which threatened to break up the fusion between the two parties. It ought to have been seen at the outset that such a fusion could not last.

—The Argentine Senate voted a bill, on the 5th inst., relating to guarantees granted to various railways. Henceforth, the guarantees will not be paid unless the company presenting a claim for guaranteed interest proves that it has deposited in the Treasury the excess of the gross receipts over the authorized expenses and that a government agent has intervened in the administration, or verified the accounts thereof. The government is to intervene in fixing the tariffs of all the railways.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A concession has been granted for building a railway from this city to Guaratuba.

—The surveys of the line between Taubaté and S. Bento de Sapucahy have been completed.

—It is stated that the Paulista company has no intention of removing its work-shops from Campinas. It will merely establish branch shops at Juiz de Fora.

—The Metropolitan is now protesting against the concession granted for a railway to Guaratuba. For such a road to claim a privileged zone is incredibly absurd.

—In September the receipts of the station of the Central railway at Porto Novo da Cunha were 110,752\$130. Those of the Leopoldina railway at the same place were 10,267\$120.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 16th announces that the Mogiana and Sapucahy railway companies have effected a union. The character of this union has not yet been made public.

—Work is going forward on the Hotel Metropolitan, in the Largo da Carioca, and we see no signs of a railway as yet. Perhaps the railway will be built with the earnings of the hotel.

—The municipal council has decided to make a contract with Engineer Adriano Pimentel for building an elevated railway between the station of S. Francisco Xavier and the island of Santa Barbara.

—It is rumored that the GERAL company is meditating a petition to Congress for a loan of 50,000,000\$ under the conditions of one of Otto Preto's decrees. Would it not be well for the GERAL company to put its affairs in order and then out a few of the parasites who are living upon it, before asking for more money?

LOCAL NOTES

—We hear that President Deodoro was very much better on Saturday and Sunday last.

—Gen. Bernardo Vasques succeeds Admiral Custodio de Mello in the presidency of the Military Club.

—We would call the attention of Masons residing in Rio to the advertisement published on our last page.

—It is said that the French government does not accept the Brazilian claims in regard to the Guyana frontier.

—It is reported that a Spanish company will run steamers between Buenos Aires and the United States next year to facilitate travel to the Chicago exposition.

—The national Congress began its prorogued session on the 15th inst.

—The popular tribune Lopes Trovão sent a letter to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday withdrawing his resignation. The whole world and Angra dos Reis is now breathing more easily.

—It is stated that the minister of finance has issued orders for exempting from duty cattle imported overland from the River Plate. The duties were imposed only a short time ago.

—The Chamber finally voted on Saturday to pay the ex-Emperor's pension in gold, and not in Mr. Mayrink's notes.

—Forty-four senators have bound themselves to attend Congress until it has completed the work for which the session was prorogued.

—The minister of the navy has issued orders for the squadron in Rio Grande do Sul to experiment with coal from the S. Jeoquim mines.

—According to Arthur Azevedo, some days ago, at the house of a rich banker in this city, one of the players won 1,300,000\$ at baccarat.

—The annual Penha *festa* occurred on Sunday last. Those who never see any drunkenness in this country ought to have seen the returning pilgrims.

—The minister of finance has authorized the mint to order a new steam engine. Let us hope that this will improve the quality of the postage stamps.

—The minister of justice, in a communication addressed to the commander of the police, laudably, ennobles that brigade for the zeal, devotion and discipline that it displayed during the recent disturbances.

—Ticket No. 609, which draws the 300,000\$ prize in the Maranhão lottery, belongs to an emigrant of the name of Vicente Montebelo. We would not advise intending emigrants to Brazil to expect a repetition of this good fortune.

—The President has vetoed the act of Congress permitting the ex-superintendent of the penitentiary, Bellamio B. Pessoa de Mello, to retire on half-pay. If our memory is not at fault, there was a little quarrel between Bellamio and one of the President's relatives about a year ago.

—We are pleased to learn that Senator Paulo Paulino clings to his resolution to resign his seat in the Senate. We are beginning to like the Senator and really think that in these days a man who refuses to yield to gentle violence deserves to be encouraged.

—We regret to note the death, on the 17th, of M. Alfred Pégay, correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who arrived here only a short time ago after an extended trip through Chile, Paraguay and Argentina. He was buried at the S. Francisco de Paula cemetery on Sunday.

—Minister Lucena's new organ, the *Diário do Commercio*, wants to know what business the City of London has to meddle in Brazilian affairs. If the minister will consult some of his predecessors who have had occasion to go there for money, perhaps he will be able to answer the question himself.

—There was a strike among the firemen at the gas works on Sunday, the strikers complaining that their pay is totally inadequate for living expenses at the present moment. The director of the gas company very wisely and justly promised an increase of wages and the men returned to their work without further question.

—A trolley attempted to slip through between two tram cars just approaching each other, at the Praça da Aclamação on Sunday last, and was caught. Two men were injured, and the trolley driver took to his heels. This is a feat frequently attempted by coachmen, and it is surprising that the accidents are not more frequent.

—Several congressmen have recently resigned their seats and it is asserted that others will shortly follow their example. The idea is not a bad one, for we have always thought that without a good deal of resignation it would be impossible to tolerate a congress elected under such regulations as those of Gen. Cesario Alvim.

—If the government really wants to confer an inestimable favor on the people of this city, it will at once grant either a pension or a subsidy to Lacat. Collatino Marques de Souza. The Lieutenant now wants permission to lay pipes in the streets for the purpose of supplying houses with a disinfecting liquid. There seems to be no limit to the designs which Collatino has upon us.

—We are in receipt of a marked copy of a paper which claims to be specially prepared for the counting-room, but which gave last Saturday's exchange quotation at 151, with an "upward tendency," while the *Jornal do Commercio* quoted 143 and 144 *multo pro forma* for the same day. There is no cause for alarm, however, as the *Jornal* will probably be more careful in its future quotations.

—Some time ago the government ordered the *capietans* sent by Sampaio Ferraz to Fernando de Noronha to be set at liberty, and yet it has now authorized the chief of police of this city to send others there. It is stated that it will avail itself of the occasion to send also several persons arrested during the recent riots and accused of being agents of "sebastianism." Would it not be well, as a free country, to have a trial before pronouncing a sentence?

—Ever since March (and perhaps even before) the ministers of war and justice have been corresponding on the subject of arms for the national guard. The minister of war, it seems, wishes to furnish Chassepots guns, but his colleague informs him that that patent has been condemned, and insists on having Comblain guns, promising that the department of justice will pay the expense. In our opinion the national guard should be furnished with nicely-painted woden guns.

—According to a London telegram of the 16th the *Journal do Commercio* the Brazilian legation received a telegram, which it published in the *Times*, stating that the health of the President good, that order reigns supreme throughout length and breadth of the land, that the financial situation was never better than it now is, and that the budget shows an excess of 30,000,000 in revenue over the expenditure. We are delighted with this charming picture and are glad to hear that the tax-payers will be speedily relieved of the burden that weigh upon them, happily, however, it was all false. An official telegram in London is now taken *com grano* so

—The minister of interior has sanctioned appropriation made by the municipal council, 80,000 for expenses with the celebration of 15th of November. Now, of course, we do mean to assert that the sum of 80,000 in Banca Republica notes is very much money; I still it seems to us that it is too much to squander on pincheek patriotism, pasteboard architecture, hilafant and sky-rockets. If the municipal council has more money than it requires for legitimate expenses, it could not more worthily celebrate the 15th of November, or any other day in the calendar, than by restoring the surplus to the obedient taxpayers, to whom it belongs.

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------|------|-------------------|
| 40 | October, old..... | 1,000 | 572 | deb. Geral, £11.5 |
| 20 | do 48..... | 1,006 | 286 | do |
| 500 | reb. Geral, £20 | 91 | 3032 | do |
| 200 | do | 92 | 652 | do |
| 277 | do | 92 | 941 | do |
| 263 | do | 93 | 503 | Sorocabana. |
| 274 | do | 93 | 500 | cons. Cr. Movel |
| 1963 | do | 94 | 46 | Caricoa mill |
| 500 | £1,000, £11.5 | 80 | 500 | Eveones |

Shipments since our last report have been:

| | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| 39,971 | bags for the United States |
| 24,632 | " Europe |
| 3,702 | " Elsewhere |
| <hr/> | |
| 58,455 | bags. |

| VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Anvusa | London | 29 Aug |
| Arcmont | Pensacola | " |
| Altamiride | Pensacola | " |
| Angait | Hanburg | 14 Aug |
| Aurika | Newcastle | 4 Sept |
| Annie M. Law | Pensacola | 21 Aug |
| Agate | Brunswick | " |
| Adriana | Oporto | 5 Sept |
| Arge | Bonlogne | 11 Aug |
| Arbia | Newcastle | 29 Aug |
| Autigena | New York | 28 Aug |
| Albin | Caniff | 17 Sept |
| Amator | Antwerp | 12 Sept |
| Augusta | Westwick | 12 Sept |
| Aurora | Glasgow | 21 Sept |
| Hellamma | Brunswick | " |
| Bore | Meniel | 10 Sept |
| Ben Cranchan | Leith | " |
| Criemhild | Hanburg | 16 Aug |
| City Camp | Cardiff | 30 July |
| Cambria Evimess | Caniff | 28 Aug |
| Cimby | Caniff | " |
| Carnival | Liverpool | 25 Sept |
| Canute | Caniff | 9 Sept |
| County of Forfar | Greenock | " |
| Dethner | Westwick | 23 Aug |
| Durasthaug | San Francisco | " |
| Dugmar | Glasgow | 22 Sept |
| Evin's Isle | Newport | " |
| Exholm | Boulogne | 6 Aug |
| Father Roy | Liverpool | 8 Sept |
| Fitz Bath | Caniff | 21 Sept |
| Flowers | Baltimore | " |
| Friede | Friedrichshald | 5 Aug |
| Ferretina | Hennamal | 10 Sept |
| Fritz Smith | Copenhagen | 21 Sept |
| Gyde | Swanes | 28 Aug |
| Glady | Caniff | 16 Sept |
| Good Tidings | Baltimore | 9 Sept |
| George B. Davis | Sharpness | 21 Sept |
| George W. Lockner | New York | 11 Sept |
| Goshald | Caniff | " |
| Helson | Caniff | " |
| Hendron | St. Etienne | 2 Sept |
| Imes | Westwick | 12 Sept |
| Jalavara | Lilani | 10 Aug |
| Johannet | Newcastle | 19 Aug |
| Joku Harvey | Brunswick | " |
| John Smith | New York | 27 Aug |
| Jord Olsson | New York | " |
| Johanna | Hanburg | " |
| Kilvedale | Liverpool | " |
| Kirk | Marseilles | " |
| Larkin | Caniff | " |
| Langeft | Cardiff | 14 Aug |
| Le Bonnavat | Marseilles | 11 Sept |
| Low Wood | Newport | 4 Sept |
| Linda Park | Liverpool | 28 Aug |
| Macdon | Caniff | " |
| Macdiff | Pensacola | " |
| Moorkill | Saguenay | " |
| Misgarville | Cardiff | " |
| Misgarville | Cardiff | 12 Sept |
| Mercator | Westwick | 23 Aug |
| Morgan etc | Liverpool | " |
| Misgarville | Cardiff | " |
| Nanni | Cardiff | " |
| Nelson | Leith | 25 Aug |
| Narna | Rainoon | 11 July |
| Narni | Pensacola | " |
| Narni | Cardiff | 8 Sept |
| Narni | London | 18 Sept |
| Narni | Oporto | 30 Aug |
| Narni | Philadelphia | " |
| Prince Arthur | Newport | 9 Sept |
| Princess Hill | Cardiff | 2 Sept |
| Princess Hill | Marseilles | 6 Sept |
| Pythian | Cardiff | 2 Sept |
| Pythian | Cardiff | 27 Sept |
| Rialto | Arendal | 22 Aug |
| Rialto | Newcastle | 31 Aug |
| Rose of England | Cardiff | " |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | " |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | " |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | 11 Aug |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | " |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | 19 Aug |
| Scapricopy | Cardiff | 5 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Hanburg | " |
| Scapricopy | Liverpool | " |
| Scapricopy | Baltimore | 19 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Oporto | 19 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Newport | 13 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Have | 15 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Liverpool | 19 Sept |
| Scapricopy | Marseilles | " |
| Scapricopy | St. Etienne | " |

October 17th, 1891.

BANKS

| Capital | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Name | Dividend paid | Non-divine | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 10,000,000\$ | 4,000,000\$ | 92,378\$ | RIO DE JANEIRO | | | | |
| | | | Agricultura do Brazil | 48000—July 91 | 80\$ | 180\$000 | — |
| | 476,000 | 34,000 | Alimentos do Brazil | 4—July 91 | 120 | 60 | 000 |
| 5,000,000 | 434,037 | | Avulso | 10000—July 91 | 200 | 200 | 000 |
| 30,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 86,187 | | 20000—Feb 91 | 100 | 50 | 000 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|---------|------|-----|
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Brazil's Jamies | ..... | 1924-26 | 194 | 000 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,100,000 | Brazil-Northern America | ..... | 87-94 | July | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,927,260 | Brazilians | ..... | 4-10 | July | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,511,241 | Brazilian Labor Union | ..... | 5-9 | July | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 500,000 | Central | ..... | 5-9 | July | 91 |
| 2,000,000 | 700,000 | Cooperative | ..... | 11 | July | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 2,822,140 | Commercial de Rio de Jan | ..... | 12 | July | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 11,000,000 | Commerciaes | ..... | 5 | June | 91 |
| 2,000,000 | 306,254 | Commerciaes | ..... | 5 | June | 91 |
| 1,600,000 | 2,800,000 | Commerciaes | ..... | 5 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 210,000 | Commerciaes e Industria | ..... | 6 | June | 91 |
| 80,000,000 | 1,395,374 | Construtor de Brazil | ..... | 1 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Construtoral | ..... | 4 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Comptrol | ..... | 4 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 500,000 | Credito Commercial | ..... | 4 | June | 91 |
| 25,000,000 | 131,728 | Credito Commercial | ..... | 3 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 100,000 | Credito Mercantil | ..... | 15 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 331,474 | Credito Mercantil | ..... | 15 | June | 91 |
| 20,000,000 | 115,167 | Credito Popular | ..... | 12 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 100,000 | Credito Publico (Caxia) | ..... | 5 | June | 91 |
| 20,000,000 | 650,466 | Credito Real de Brazil | ..... | 12 | June | 91 |
| ..... | 1,851,840 | Credito Real de Brazil | ..... | 12 | June | 91 |
| ..... | 10,313,840 | Credito Real de Brazil | ..... | 12 | June | 91 |
| 25,000,000 | 7,510,000 | Credito Real e Internac | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 30,910 | Credito Real e Internac | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Depositos e Descueto | ..... | 20 | June | 91 |
| 2,500,000 | 21,373 | Federal do Brazil | ..... | 15 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 15,734 | Federal do Brazil | ..... | 15 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Federal do Brazil | ..... | 15 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Impulso | ..... | 1 | June | 91 |
| 8,000,000 | 1,350,000 | Industrial e Mercantil | ..... | 1 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Industrial e Mercantil | ..... | 1 | June | 91 |
| 20,000,000 | 1,284,455 | Lavoura e Comercio | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 61,500,000 | 645,900 | Lavoura e Comercio | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 12,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 2,000,000 | 145,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 5,000,000 | 954,110 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 210,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 200,000,000 | 190,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 997,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 20,000,000 | 4,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 1,000,000 | 7,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 80,000,000 | 10,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 5,276,530 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 2,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,250,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,813,200 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| ..... | 2,119,920 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 3,000,000 | 1,782,500 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 210,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 2,850,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 10,000,000 | 330,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 24,000,000 | 1,637,807 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 3,000,000 | 205,219 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |
| ..... | 200,000 | Metalurgico do Brazil | ..... | 10 | June | 91 |

SHIPPING.

| Percent Annual | Interest payable | Rate | Ranks | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|------------------|------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 548.40 | June - Dec | 5 | Brazil | 1000 | 10 7/8 | — |
| 14,654.100 | Jan. - July | 5 | Credito Real do Brazil | 1000 | 8 1/2 | 86 1/2 — |
| 537.30 | Apr. | 5 | do gold | 1000 | 115 3/8 | 115 3/8 — |
| 7,792.800 | Apr. - Oct. | 5 | Credito Real do Paulo | 1000 | 100 1/2 | — |
| 8,000 | ..... | 5 | Rep. dos Estados Unidos | 1000 | 100 1/2 | 95 1/2 — |
| 7,995.800 | May - Nov. | 5 | do gold | 1000 | 80 1/2 | — |
|  | ..... | 5 | Paraguay | 1000 | — | — |
|  | ..... | 5 | União, S. Paulo | 1000 | — | — |

MILLS.

| <i>Capital</i> | <i>Capital paid up</i> | <i>Reserve fund</i> | <i>Companies</i> | <i>Dividend paid</i> | <i>Nominal value</i> | <i>Last sale</i> | <i>Closing position</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1,000,000\$ | 1,000,000 | 108,212\$ | Albargo | 12\$00—July 01 | 200\$ | 350\$00 | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | Am. Fin. | ... | ... | 200 | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 51,575 | Brazil Industrial | 33 000—July 01 | 200 | 270 00 | |
| 1,411,000 | 300,000 | ... | Barclena | 8 000—Aug. 01 | 200 | 200 00 | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ... | União | 12 000—July 01 | 200 | 270 00 | |
| 2,400,000 | 240,000 | 219,050 | Comércio Industrial | 10 000—July 01 | 200 | 270 00 | |
| ... | 419,160 | ... | do S. series | 10 000—July 01 | 140 | 170 00 | |
| 1,200,000 | 990,000 | ... | Cincozeiro | 3 100—July 01 | 200 | 125 00 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Com. de Ind. do Sul | ... | 80 | ... | |
| 250,000 | 250,000 | ... | D. Isabel | ... | 300 | 310 00 | |
| 600,000 | 600,000 | 9,032 | Industrial Mineira | ... | 200 | 290 00 | |
| 200,000 | 153,940 | 10,999 | Industrial de Ouro Preto | ... | 140 | 185 00 | |
| 200,000 | 400,000 | ... | S. do Gramine | 12 000—July 01 | 200 | 270 00 | |
| 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 22,000 | Petrolium | 7 000—July 30 | 200 | 140 00 | |
| 3,000,000 | 600,000 | ... | Progresso Ind. do Brazil | 9 000—July 01 | 200 | 200 00 | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 17,737 | Riois | 4 000—July 30 | 200 | 200 00 | |
| 3,200,000 | 3,200,000 | 31,718 | S. Laran | 15 000—Jan 01 | 200 | 235 00 | |
| ... | 1,000,000 | ... | do S. series | ... | 180 | 80 00 | |
| 300,000 | 600,000 | 11,113 | S. do Rio de Alcantara | 10 000—Aug. 01 | 200 | 200 00 | |
| 280,000 | 280,000 | 1,307 | União Industrial | 6 000—Jan 01 | 200 | 227 00 | |
| 10,000,000 | 4,468,440 | ... | União Industrial S. Sebastião | 3 400—Jan 01 | 200 | 140 00 | |

MISCELLANEOUS

| Capital | Capital paid up. | Reserve fund | Companies | Dividend paid | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 400,000\$ | 400,000\$ | .. | Agua, Colonia, de Vassouras | .... | 100\$8 | 198\$000 | |
| 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | .. | Cant. e Viaggio Fluminense | 4\$000—July 91 | 300 | 205 000 | |
| 768 400 | 768 400 | 20,000\$ | Larringtons Fluminense.... | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 200 | 218 000 | |
| 30,000 | 300 000 | .. | Commercio e Industria.... | .... | 200 | 200 000 | |
| 738 400 | 738 400 | 1,200 | Commodities e Casas de Cof. | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 600 | 159 000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 4,500,000 | .. | Empresa de Obras Publicas. | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 200 | 154 000 | |
| .... | 550,000 | .. | do 2 series.... | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 170 | 87 000 | —157 1/2 |
| 12,500,000 | 1,500,000 | .. | Embaladora de Café.... | .... | 40 | 24 000 | |
| 21,000,000 | 4,000,000 | .. | Esvolas Fluminense.... | 2 800—July 91 | 40 | 22 000 | — 74 |
| 10,000,000 | .... | .. | Ind. e Colonizacao do Brazil | .... | 60 | 180 000 | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | .. | Ind. Lat. e Viag. de Alagoas | .... | 100 | 50 000 | 8 |
| 720 000 | 220 000 | 220,000 | Industrial Film. (Kiosques) | Jan. 91 | 50 | 50 000 | |
| 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | .. | Melhoramentos no Brazil.... | 6 000—Jan. 91 | 200 | 154 000 | 154 1/2—156 |
| 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | .. | do | Int.—Jan. 91 | 180 | 30 000 | |
| 20,000,000 | 3,000,000 | .. | do | do | 80 | 25 000 | |
| 1,200,000 | 1,000,000 | .. | Nacional de Oleos.... | 5 000—Jan. 91 | 100 | 130 000 | |
| 25,000,000 | 500,000 | .. | Nivel Enx Rural.... | 10 000—Jan. 91 | 70 | 80 000 | 15 000— |
| 1,000,000 | 500,000 | .. | Pastoris Munda.... | 6 000—Aug. 91 | 120 | 150 000 | |
| 650 000 | 470 000 | .. | Phosphato de Cal.... | .... | 120 | 55 000 | |
| 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | .. | Saneamento do Rio.... | 12 000—Jan. 91 | 40 | 38 000 | |
| 8,000,000 | 2,400,000 | .. | Servicos Maritimos.... | 8 000—Jan. 91 | 100 | 110 000 | |
| 10,000,000 | 2,000,000 | .. | Torres Brasileira.... | 3 600—Jan. 91 | 80 | 50 000 | — 80 000 |
| 300 000 | 300 000 | .. | União.... |—Jan. 91 | 200 | 250 000 | |

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|-------------------|-------|----------|
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1891

| Date | Steamer | Destination |
|---------|-----------|--|
| Oct. 30 | Tagus.... | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo |
| " 31 | Trent.... | Montevideo and Buenos Aires |
| Nov. 2 | Clyde.... | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon, and Vigo. |

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